THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 47.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY. DECEMBER 1, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

THE EYES of the *Times* have at last been opened to the difficulties and inconveniences and harrasments to which the provinces would be put, should the Tenancy Bill as forged by our Legislative Council be made into law; and it has also become conscious of the fact that the measure will not be conducive to the good of either the Zemindar or the ryot, which the Government, in its erroneous zeal desires to forward by restoring to them their ancient rights and privileges. The fun of the thing is that each time the Bill is being considered some new changes, the offals and rejections of previous discussions or matters entirely novel to the country, are pitched into it, necessarily the revised editions of the Bill are creating greater confusion and distrust in the minds of the peoples than what their predecessors did. The *Times* says and truly too:—"It deals with a subject so large, so intricate, and involving such opposite interests, that its satisfactory solution would be a task of great difficulty. We are sorry that an enactment which purports to consult the well-being of twenty millions of a subject race, should have been introduced so hastily into the deliberations of the Council; but our sorrow deepens with regret to find the Viceroy should have been persuaded to be the mouth-piece of a party, who mean to cut the Gordian knot of the land question difficulty, by the passing of an Act which has been universally condemned by judges, lawyers, landlords and tenants alike."

A CEYLON CORRESPONDENT writes: "We have seen it stated in some of the Indian papers that Sir Arthur Gordon will in all probability succeed Sir J. Fergusson at Bombay in March next, and I confess there are more unlikely things than this." The Governor was formerly Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and has since been one of his most intimate friends, and no doubt the expression of a wish on the part of Sir Arthur would suffice to secure for him the coveted office of Governor of the Western Presidency.

THE CLERK of the weather must have been present at a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Rangoon, and heard the strictures passed upon him for closing the monsoon so early as to make it necessary to set the watercarts to work the next day—some weeks earlier than the usual time. It is no small compliment to local self-Government that he went off in a huff, and instantly turned on the tap. It rained cats and dogs from midnight till nearly six o' clock in the morning.

THE BURMESE have a strong belief in charms which produce invulnerability, and among other things productive of this effect is said to be tatooing with certain vegetable matter. A young man, named Naga Mouk, living in the village of Pagandoun in the Hanthawaddy district, got himself tatooed with the object; and some days after, the man who had performed the operation told his dupe that he was now perfectly proof against all *dah* cuts and other injuries. To test the efficacy of the charm, Naga Mouk, gave himself a severe stab on the inner side of the right thigh, and inflicted so severe a wound that he bled to death in a very short time. His body was brought into Rangoon to be subjected to a *post mortem* examination; and the tatooer has been taken into custody.

A COLLEGE for native students is to be established in the Bhownuggur State. It will educate students up to the B. A. degree. The foundation stone of the college buildings is to be laid by Sir James Fergusson during his approaching visit to Kattywar.

ACCORDING to a Cheltenham paper, Miss Montefiore, who last month married Mr. Lewis McIver, M. C. S., has a fortune of her own of £15,000 a year. "He will not return to Madras, says the Cheltenham journal. The Secretary of State, according to the last Tuesday's *Gazette*, has given him three months' extension of leave on "medical certificate." Has the advantageous and tempting match brought on such a fit of illness as to necessitate Mr. McIver to extend his leave on "medical certificate?"

A MR. BURDELL of New York has chosen a rather singular mode of passing his life. He has taken a Pullman car on the express train between New York and Chicago for a permanency; and in it he lives, whirled along night and day at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Mr. Burdell considers the sensation a most exhilerating one, and feels perfectly happy. He found the monotony of life in a hotel unbearable, he says, as he is of rather a "restless," disposition. He has an income of £16,000 a year, and is therefore perfectly well able to pay the £7 a day which the use of the car costs him." After all, it is a less expensive amusement than driving a mail-coach, the pastime to which men of a restless disposition sometimes resort in England. This is eccentricity with a vengeance.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

IT APPEARS that there are the United States no fewer than fourteen Londons, two of which are capitals of counties. Edinburgh, Edinburg, or Edinborough appears twelve times in the Gazetteer. The name of the Irish capital, however, is more frequent, there being as many as twenty-four Dublins including villages and townships—six being in Pennsylvania alone. On the other hand, while there are fourteen New Londons, it is noteworthy that there is no New Dublin and only one New Edinburg. It seems the Yankees are backward in the invention of names although the land may pride in other inventions, or else they have become so much wedded to the names that they wish to repeat them a hundred times over.

IT is bad news for the growers of jute in this country to learn that the experiments which have been thoroughly tried by the United States department of agriculture in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, have proved that wherever in the States there is hot, damp climate, and a moist soil of sandy clay, or alluvial mould, jute can be successfully and profitably raised.

AN ORDER has just been promulgated by the Chief of St. Petersburg City Police, commanding the proprietors of all hotels, restaurants, and tea-houses to remove the portraits of the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family, from their public rooms, because their customers do not always show proper respect to the representations of the Imperial features by taking off their hats immediately on entering and leaving the premises. The order is very mild; the proper autocratic course should be a hundred lashes for every want of respect to the Father.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes the substance of the judgment of the High Court of Darmstadt, confirming the divorce of Grand Duke of Hesse (widower of Princess Alice of England) and the Countess Kolmine. It assigns, as the reason for the divorce, "mutual disinclination," which, according to German private princely law, is sufficient to authorise divorce in cases where there are no children alive or expected. They were married for less than a week. In some continental states incompatability of temper is a good ground for divorce and the Hindu Law authorises a husband to cast off at any time a wife who is not sweet of speech (*Apria Bhashini*) but is that the real reason in the present instance?

THE ARCHBISHOP of York, at a meeting of the Society for Spreading Christianity in Foreign Parts, over which he presided, said that 'India was every body's concern, and nobody knew anything about it. When an Indian debate came on in the House of Commons nobody was present. Parliament considered India as a subject above its knowledge or outside the sphere of its active interest. They might depend upon it that must not always be the case. He had long believed himself that India was like a mine charged—the fuse was there, but it had not yet been lighted. But anybody might light it, and there were some people hovering about the gates of India who might some day find it to their interest to light the fuse, and then they would know something about it. They could not neglect India.' These remarks are pregnant with truth. By treating Indians as trusty and loyal subjects of the Queen-Empress, and not with the invidiousness of a conquered race, England has nothing to fear. The lighted fuse will burn itself away; the mine will not explode.

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BOMBAY Factory Commission are bringing some curious and interesting facts to light. About seventy small cotton and flour mills have been personally inspected by the Commission, much to the disgust of the mill-owners. Some few of these gentlemen had news of the inspection, and had accordingly whitewashed their walls, and cleared away much of the rubbish that lay about their premises. Unfortunately for them, they could not clear away all their *employes*, and these told the Commissioners as much as they wanted to know about work, wages, &c. Most of the mills give three annas a day for thirteen or fourteen hours' work; the hands taking their meals when and where they can. Sanitary accommodation is, throughout, wanting. The engines are entirely unprotected; many of the boilers are honycombed and untrustworthy, and are worked by totally incompetent men. In many cases there is no day of rest; and the mills take no account of Hindu or Mahomedan holidays. Wool is cleaned and flocked within a few yards of the flour; and waste cotton is thrown down close to the engine. Ventilation and the like is, of course, utterly disregarded.

WEDNESDAY 26TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS STATED that Major Ramsay, the new District Superintendent of Police at Monghyr, has caused some break in the quietness of the station by preferring a pugree to a hat. The verdict of the ladies is that this head-dress is very becoming, and report says that the indigo planters are seriously thinking of adopting it. What an active mind our Major has. Now that his rage for student's case has been quieted, he has fallen upon the poor sola hats to wreak his vengeance upon. This is activity worth the salt of a Police Officer.

KATTI Channya a famous dacoit and the scourge of the Belgaum District has at last been captured by Mr. M. Kennedy, Police Superintendent, Kaladgi in the village of Jalketti. He offered a desperate resistance and had to be shot through the leg before he could be captured. The capture will no doubt afford a great relief to the country. The Dacoit managed to elude the police because of the good relations he kept up with the villagers and himself. It has since been reported that the man has succumbed to the wounds he received at the time of his capture.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT is extending its censorship over books and publications in the Provinces. The Governor of Saratoff has ordered his officials to inspect and report on all the public libraries in his Province, in order to ascertain the particular kind of literature kept in such places, the class of readers forming the subscribers, and what books are principally called for.

THE OLD CONTINENT of Europe is going to add another attraction to its existing ones in the shape of a Beauty Show and the city of Worths has undertaken to organise one. The competition is not to be limited to the Parisians and the French alone, but will be an international one where any female of whatever creed or color wishing to draw the attention of the public may enlist herself as a candidate, the only restriction in her way being that she must be young, or be between twenty and thirty years of age *i. e.* when the ruddiness of youth has not given way to the palor and wrinkles and freckles of middle age. The Committee draw the attention of the intending candidates to communicate with them at 41 Rue de Life where their photograhs are to be taken as a priliminary measure. Paris is already known to us as a city of wonders, and we are wondering that it contains so many eccentricities inside it.

A GERMAN journal mentions a case of whooping cough treated with turpentine by Ringk, of Berlin, with astonishing results. The patient was a little girl three and-a half years of age, and a fatal issue seemed imminent. The Doctor prescribed ol. Terebinth, 10 m; syr. althœ, 80 m; a tespoonful every three hours. The next day he saw the child, he could hardly believe his eyes. She was sitting up in bed, with a great slice of bread and butter in her hand, which she was eating, and evidently enjoying. The cough had, totally disappeared, and no evil results

followed. We commend the above to the notice of our doctors.

A NEW YORK paper states that Mr. Vanderbilt has lost eight millions sterling during the last two years, principally through the disastrous speculations of his two sons. The Commodore left one million sterling to Cornilius Vanderbilt and £4,000,000 to William K. Vanderbilt but as they did not find their incomes sufficient for their style of living they went in heavily for stock speculations and, having lost continually, their father has been obliged to assist them. It is added that Vanderbilt is abundantly able to pay, in as much as he still has £30,000,000 of his father's fortune to back him. Nevertheless, however, he has been hardly pinched for ready cash.

THURSDAY 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE Resolution excluding Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons having expired last session by effluxion of time, "the incomplete member" for Northampton took his seat on the 23rd ult. afternoon in his accustomed place on the second bench under the Peers' gallery. It was observed that many Ministerial members congratulated him on return to the Chamber. Amongst them was Mr. Herbert Gladstone, one of the representatives of Leeds.

NEGOTIATIONS are being carried on according to the provisions of the treaty between the Government of India and the Mysore Government, for the former taking over the postal system of the province and absorbing it with the British. The only question remaining unsettled is whether the Mysore Government should pay for the service covers within Mysore which privilege the Maharajah claims. The Government of India insist upon the Mysore Government stamping the service covers as is done in British India.

REUTER retails to us a piece of news, which, though novel of its kind, is yet not unexpected of the person, the editor of a 'society' paper *Truth* to whose credit it is laid. He says:—"Last night Mr. Labouchere introduced a motion, urging the abolition of the House of Lords. The motion was negatived by 145 to 71 votes. Many members abstained from voting." The majority should have been heavier if not for anything else but to show the true feeling of the upper ten. The straw however is significant.

WE CONCLUDE from what appears in a Bangalore paper that some missionaries had, sometime ago, purchased a native child from its parents who were evidently in straitened circumstances. But soon after being flush of cash they returned to the missionaries to offer back the money the "nine uncles" had paid them and to redeem the child, but the preachers of gospel and charity declined to comply with the request, and the disconsolate parents had to seek the assistance of the Police to get back their child. Very likely the Bible of the southern apostles of Chrisitianity differs from the Bible of St. Paul; or it may be that the southern fogs have so defaced that leaf of the Bible which ordained the believers to be charitable so as to make it unreadable. But we know of a better gospel which gives a practical training to such humanely disposed people and we wonder why were its apostles who had scent of the noble deed so apathetic to have their sheep brought before their more moral Jesus of the courts to open them a chapter from out of his good book and send them to a heaven of his own. It is to be greatly regretted that the highly reprehensible conduct of the Missionaries in dealing in human flesh should have gone unpunished.

WE HEAR that permission has been accorded, and letters of introduction granted, to General Juggut Jung Bahadoor, the Nepalese refugee at Muttra, to visit certain places in India, and among them Poona.

WE UNDERSTAND that Captain Makomed Khandi, Superintendent of Police in his highness the Holkar's dominions, is being prosecuted before the Deputy Commissioner of Umraoti, on the charge of having harboured and protected the notorious Bheel dacoit, Tantia, who has committed all sorts of dacoities and other crimes in the Central Provinces.

MR. F. T. ATKINS, Editor of the *Railway Service Gazette*, has apologised and agreed to pay Rs. 500 by way of damages and the taxed costs of the plaintiff to Mr. D. W. Macpherson, of the Bhownugger Gondal Railway who lately brought an action of libel against the working men's representative and Editor of the railway working men's paper. Not a very cheap and desirable way of keeping up of one's notoriety with the public. Will not this thrash stump his nicknaming proclivities?

AN Imperial decree has been published at Pekin, announcing that Yan Chin Pao, the Commander of the Kimpai Forts, has been degraded for ever, in consequence of the outrage committed by firing on H. M'S. *Zephyr*, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Hubbard.

WE learn with very great satisfaction that on Monday last most of the private schools and the leading Missionary institutions in Calcutta, the private Missionary and municipal institutions at Allahabad, the private schools at Benares and Dacca were all closed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Professor Fawcett. By so honouring the memory of the deceased the natives have honoured themselves, and have given a fresh proof of their loyalty to England.

IN Darling Downs, on the north coast of Western Australia, a pearl has been discovered weighing 340 grains. It is valued at £4,000.

GEORGE HAMPTON WHALLEY, late M. P. for Peterbourgh, was charged before the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court on Oct. 25, together with Thomas Herbert, with stealing property belonging to Mrs. Gamble. At the termination of the case both prisoners were found guilty, and Whalley was sentenced to nine months,' and Herbert to three months' hard labour. Poor Mr. Whalley, it is not unlikely that he had run out his fortune in feeding his Peterbourgh constituents and been obliged by perverse fate to have recourse to the old joke of most needy persons. But in his defence we must say that before him others of his flock had undergone the same punishment for a like offence.

FRIDAY 28TH, NOVEMBER.

AMONG the causes in the special jury list set down for hearing during the present sittings of the High Court of Judicature in London, is that of "Adams vrs, Coleridge," which is an action for libel brought by Mr. Adams against the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, son of the Lord Chief Justice of England. The circumstances of this case are somewhat peculiar. It appears that a daughter of Lord Coleridge had become engaged to Mr. Adams against the wishes of her family. A letter was written to the lady by her brother (the defendant in the present action), in which it is alleged some charges were made against Mr. Adams. The lady thereupon sent the letter to Mr. Adams, and he accordingly took proceedings, which have resulted in the present suit. It is understood that the Attorney-General (Sir Henry James Q. C, M. P.), Mr. Arthur Charles, Q. C, and Mr. Pitt-Lewis will represent the defendant, and that the plaintiff will appear in person to conduct his case. The case will afford the society papers ample food to feed and fatten upon.

SARAH Bernhardt has distinguished herself in a manner not expected even of her. In crossing the frontier of Holland, recently after performing at Amsterdam, she refused to submit to the ordinary requirements of the custom house. She was accompanied by a friend, who was even more peremptory than herself in his negation of ordinary usages. The station master, caused to be unfastened from the train and shunted to a place apart, the carriage which contained those two obstreperous persons. Sarah, landed upon the horns of a dilemma, complied with the requirements of the custom house, but as soon as she got back to her compartment, and as the train was on the point of leaving, she revenged herself upon the station master. *How*, may be gathered by the following description taken from a Paris paper:—Sarah leant slightly out of the window. Her countenance seemed inspired, as when performing Lady Macbeth. A wild lustre was in her eyes, as when she is on the point of sending a thrill through her audience, while, with an energetic movement of the hand, she tried to gain the attention of the bystanders. Suddenly Madame Sarah Bernhardt brought the point of her other thumb to bear upon the point of her nose. Then each of her other fingers performed its part. The first part was slightly bent, as if in the act of playing the harp; the second pointed straight towards the sky; the third was curved after the manner of those who handle the flute; while the little finger moved quickly backwards and forwards like the sail of a vessel shaken by the wind. All this time the wrist was gracefully motionless. This parting salute was given with ungloved hand, and its performance occupied twenty-seven seconds. Such spirit and talents were were conveyed into the action, that *cries* of *encore* greeted the actress, who might have imagined herself on the stage."

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer*:—The Russian Court of to-day is somewhat severe in its ideas of social propriety. At the present moment in St. Petersburg a dead set is being made against the sin of flirtation. To the ordinary son of Adam it may seem altogether impossible to circumscribe the loving latitude of manners which is known by that somewhat repellant name. Love laughs at locksmiths. But the *Monitor* of Moscow—the Imperial Mrs. Grundy—has devised one method of stopping the amorous small change of Cupid and a written edict has been issued to the effect that at all balls during the present winter season, waltzing shall be subjected to certain restrictions. A gentleman shall be expected henceforth to waltz only once round the room with his partner and then to leave her at liberty. This sounds very dreadful, but we should like to know if an absent minded dancer went, say, once and a half round the room, what penalty he would incur. Would he be sent to Siberia? Or to meet General Lumsden on the Afgan frontier?

THE following paragraph appeared in the *Globe* on the evening on which the mail left London:—The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* to-day says that the organ of Mr. Chamberlain (the *Birmingham Post*) having brought a disgraceful charge against him, that he invented the threat of the Birmingham Radicals to horsewhip Lord Randolph Churchill, he by permission, gives his authority. He states that he received the information from Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P. for Ipswich, and an Alderman of Birmingham. Bravo.

THE trade in Indian condiments, says the *Madras Standard*, is gradually expanding. Madras curries have attained some renown, and condiments to prepare them are in demand. In the past month 164 cases were shipped from Madras, 146 to London, of the value of Rs. 6,702. Probably the Collectors of Bogliwalla residing in the Asia Minor of London will encourage the sale of the condiments. We hope no Miss R. Sharp will find fault with them.

THE BOMABY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S scheme to send representatives to Africa and Arabia to open new markets is about to be realised. Sufficient funds have been collected. One agent will be sent to the Persian and Arabian Coast, and another to Africa. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE CHINA MAIL of the 20th October says:—"H. R. H. Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, and Duke of Gotland, arrived in Honkong on Saturday in the Swedish frigate *Vanadis*. Prince Oscar, who was born in November, 1859, is serving as a Lieutenant on board the *Vanadis*, which is on a tour round the world. The Prince was ashore yesterday, and made several calls. We understand he also visited the studio of Mr. Griffith's, and sat for his portarait.

IT IS STATED that 48,000 copies of Max O' Rell's "*Les Filles De John Bull*" were disposed of within seven days of publication. The English translation entitled "John Bull's Womankind," was sent to press with a first edition of 15,000 copies, which were so rapidly bespoken that the number had to be raised to 25,000.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

ED. H. LAZARUS, "the Magi of the East," writes to *Rangoon Times*:—"Having joined an Italian magician as a confederate, we were travelling from place to place, and at last went to the Coromandel coast near Madras, where the magician took me a distance of half an hour's walk into the jungle on the north of Pulicat. We both sat down upon the pebbly and sandy plain, and the magician having uttered a spell, we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of a garden like one of the gardens of Paradise, abounding with flowers and fruit trees of every kind; springing up from a soil covered with verdure brilliant as the emerald, and irrigated by numerous streamlets of the purest water. A repast of the most delicious viands and fruits was spread before us by invisible hands, and we both ate and drank to satiety like Good Templars, taking copious draughts of the various wines. At length I sank into a deep sleep, and when I awoke I found myself again in the pebbly and sandy plain, with the magician still by my side. In conclusion will any of the readers believe that magicians are possessed of devils? I will answer yes, as the above is a true narrative." To this the editor adds a not inapt note to the effect that "mid-day tiffins in the open air often produce very strange results."

AN INTERESTING example of the utilisation of the waste products is to be seen in a shop-window in New York in the shape of a number of hanks of thread of different textures and colours, some being as soft as the finest silk, others as rough as hemp. These hanks are the result of an attempt, which seems likely to be successful, to utilise the various wild grasses and stalks for textile purposes. The cotton stalk, which in the South has hitherto been burnt as useless trash, is here made into a coarse thread fully equal to Indian jute, an article of commerce which is imported into the United States to the amount of 6,000,000 dols. per annum. Flax straw, which is also a very common waste product in many of the States, is converted into a fibre which makes excellent lines, and serves also as a substitute for cotton when mixed with wool. These, however, are only a few instances of many materials

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which have been experimented upon with more or less valuable results. Among them are the bear grass, Spanish bayonet, okra, nettle, ramie, pita, baurbor, wild coffee and the cotton plant, all of which grow wild; and from them are produced various fibres which dye beautifully and can be made into bagging rope, packing thread, and paper of the finest quality, fabrics for dress and materials for upholstering purposes. It has been found, too, that ramie and Sisal hemp fibre can be mixed with silk to great advantage, while the common American grasses are turned into fibre strong and good enough for false hair and wigs The cocoanut shell yields a fibre quite equal to curled hair for upholstering uses.

THE LATE Municipal election throughout Engalnd and Wales show a net gain for the Liberal party of twelve seats.

THE ENGLISH MAIL brings us news that at the dinner given to Lord Dufferin at the Northbrook Club, His lordship, in replying to the toast of his health, insisted upon the necessity of trusting rather to the vigilance of our own political officers and the valour of our troops in India for the protection of our Indian Empire, than to any friendly assurances even when dealing with a most friendly Russian Government.

THE *Lancet* states that twenty medical practitioners have died in Naples, out of 139 engaged in attending cholera patients, under the White Cross Society, during the recent epidemic.

IT IS stated that orders have been received at the School of Military Engineering to immediately organise a small but complete Balloon Corps for service in India. It is thought Major Temple, chief of the Balloon Department at Chatham, will go out in charge.

THE CHANCERY Division of the High Court of Justice has granted the prayer of Lord Lytton to restrain the publication of his father's love-letters to the late Dowager Lady Lytton on the grounnd that the writer had a right to restrain any use being made of the communications except in self defence, and the present Lord Lytton's life of his father does not contain any thing against the deceased lady for which a defence is necessary.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of of the undermentioned publications:—1. Correspondence on the Policy of Lord Ripon, by Sham Lall Mitter. 2. Indian meterological memoirs Vol II. Part III. 3 First Report of the Agricultural Department in Assam from Octr. 1882 to the end of march 1884. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XVII, Part IV. 5. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries &c in the year ending 31st march 1884.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd November was 323 against 228 and 284 in the 2 preceding weeks and 76 in excess of the corresponding week last year. Under the head of cholera there were 51 deaths against 17 and 15 in the 2 preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, while there were none in the 3 preceding weeks.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London November 22nd.—Mr Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are conferring together relative to the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons. Last night Mr. Labouchere introduced a motion, urging the abolition of the House of Lords. The motion was negatived by 145 to 71 votes. Many members abstained from voting. It is reported that the Transval Commissioner in Bechuanaland, hearing that a British Expedition was going to restore order, has hoisted the Boer flag in montsion's teritory, and promised to support the the filibusters. It is believed that the Transval Government has not countenanced these proceedings.

24th—Negotiations between the Ministers and the Conservative leaders, regarding redistribution are progressing favourably. Latest advices state the British troops are beginning to arrive at Dongola. It is believed that England, following France and Germany, has recognised the territory belonging to the Belgian African International Association to be a free State. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that communications had passed between Great Britain, France, and China, on the subject of mediation, but had resulted in nothing.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

LORD RIPON.

II.

WANT of space prevented us from bringing our review of Lord Ripon's Administration to a close in our last issue. We resume the task now, and it is gratifying to us to notice first one of the most important acts of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty—the scheme of Local Self-Government. It was enthusiastically hailed by the educated Natives as a measure marking a new era in the history of British rule in India. It was felt that the narrow spirit in which the country had been governed since the establishment of English rule would now become a thing of the past. Up to the date of the scheme, the policy had been to keep the people in leading strings, and to tell them that as a conquered nation they were not entitled to any political privileges. The retiring Viceroy boldly declared that the time had come for carrying out Lord Mayo's idea of transferring the management of local affairs to local bodies. He scouted the notion that the people of India were themselves indifferent to the principle of Local Self-Government, and that they preferred to have their public affairs managed for them by Government officers. In announcing the new policy, however, Lord Ripon made a great mistake in saying that it was chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. This furnished his opponents with an excellent argument against the measure. It enabled them to maintain that the new policy would be detrimental to the public interests, inasmuch as it would injuriously affect the administration of local affairs. Lord Ripon should have placed his scheme upon a broader and firmer basis. He should have affirmed that the scheme, if properly worked, would not only promote the political education of the people, but it would also secure a more efficient administration of local funds, and win the good will and hearty co-operation of the people. The Anglo-Indian officialdom, as might be expected, lost no time in decrying the new policy on the ground that it started from false premises, and the spirit in which the Local Governments came forward to give effect to it was quite different from that of its author. One of them went the length of condemning it in such a way as to necessitate a severe rebuke. And with such instruments it was evident to the knowing that the scheme would not come into operation until it was thoroughly emasculated and rendered quite effete. The feeling in the higher official circles was that the Viceroy was trying to force in three years what would take thirty to maturate. Nor were officials wanting who thought it impolitic to allow a subject race to have any hand in the administration of the country, however limited, inasmuch as it might endanger the stability of the British rule. The rebuke to the Bombay Government taught the officials to keep their counsels to themselves, and with outward professions of earnestness so set to work as to endanger the scheme altogether. It is undeniable that the scheme was admirable in idea, as marking the first step towards the transfer of provincial matters to Native administration, but in the first sketch as published it was poor enough. In a second minute the idea was a little more developed, but even then it was nothing imperial and comprehensive. The ground it covered was too small, the power it granted to local bodies was too little, the means it placed at the disposal of them were too limited, and the checks it imposed on the action of the boards were too stringent to leave any elbow room for freedom of action and to nourish a due sense of personal responsibility. It is, indeed, a wonder how this scheme ever gained the name of an important measure of reform and a new departure in policy. The policy was first put forth in a noble minute by Sir Charles Trevelyan so long ago as 1862, when Honorary Magistrates were first recommended. Such as it was, the Local Governments in drafting their Local Self-Government Bills, whittled down the Viceroy's idea to very insignificant proportions. Local Self-Government as finally introduced or proposed to be introduced into the provinces, means that the people will be allowed to make and repair their own roads and drains, levy their own tolls and water-rates, and devise their own sanitation, *provided* the Magistrate of the District and the Commissioner of the Division, do not think them incapable of doing so. This has been the actual net result of the retiring Viceroy's grand noble policy of extending and developing local Self-Government, of which we have been hearing so much since the last three years! It has turned out to be a case of local self-government for the people, in which the *self* is centred in the local officer, and its name spread on the people. It is due, however, to the retiring Viceroy to state that his endeavours has served to establish on a firm footing the principle of popular election. The idea was first legalised by Sir Cecil Beadon, in his Municipal Act, and it was repeated in the Cess Acts, but the power of extending it having been practically left in the hands of local officers it was touched with niggard hands and generally repressed. All honor to Lord Ripon that this niggardliness has now been set aside, and election has become the rule, and nomination the exception. It is the first step to popular government. And as it has now been taken, we earnestly hope and trust it will ere long bring us to the right goal.

The next most important measure of amelioration relates to the education of the people. It was undeniable that, notwithstanding many professions and protestations the action taken by Government for the intellectual welfare of the people was in no way commensurate with the requirements of an empire of 250 millions. Even the information available on the subject in the archives of Government were admitted to be scanty, insufficient, and unreliable. A good deal was therefore expected from the labours of the Education Commission, which was appointed at the beginning of 1882. The Commission made a tour throughout the length and breadth of the country, recorded a mass of more or less interesting evidence in the different provinces, and produced a voluminous report. But though the mountain was in labour, it brought forth, as in the story, nothing better than a mouse! In dealing with the report of the Commission, the Government of India left matters pretty much where they were, if we except the declaration that as regards secondary education, the effort of the state will henceforth be confined to the development of the grant-in-aid system. And the manner in which this has been amplified shows that all the favored classes—the Europeans, the Eurasians, the Mahomedans, the foreigners and aboriginal races—are to be favored with special grants, principally from the money now devoted to general education, and the Hindus, who have everywhere evinced the greatest solicitude for education and contributed in money more than even what the Government itself should have done, are to be denied the aid they now have, unless they come forward and pay still more. The policy, not to say the justice, of the resolution is, to say the least, questionable. But whatever it is, this change in the educational system might have been announced without going through the formality and heavy expense of appointing a big commission.

Lord Ripon took up the important question of the disestablishment of the Indian church, but failed to solve it. He addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State recommending a considerable reduction in the grants now made from the public revenues for the support of the English ecclesiastical establishment in India. This despatch was the work of the retiring Viceroy and two of his colleagues. The other members of the Executive Council recorded minutes of dissent, and the Secretary of State held that the Viceroy's despatch had been wrongly sent in the name of the Government of India. There can be no manner of doubt that Lord Ripon's action in this matter has given a new lease of life to the Anglo-Indian Church.

In sanctioning an improved scale of pensions and the establishment of a Provident Fund for the Engineering establishment of the Public Works Department, the Government of Lord Ripon restricted the concessions to the *European* members of the Superior Engineering Branch, the Native Engineers being rigorously excluded from the benefit of the same. Little did the people of India think that this deplorable and invidious distinction and inequality of race would be proclaimed by a solemn Resolution of the State under the government of the retiring Viceroy. Our countrymen were not at all prepared for it after His Excellency's noble and spirited vindication of the Queen's Proclamation

in the Council Chamber on the occasion of the passing of the unhappy Ilbert Bill.

Lord Ripon is blamed for issuing the Roorki Resolution; but common fairness compels us to say that his Lordship was not in any way responsible for it. It was a concession which the India Office felt in very shame to make to the people of this country after the scandalous misapporiation of Indian revenue for the maintenance of a college (Cooper's Hill) for the benefit exclusively of British-born subjects. Under whatever circumstances made, it was a just and fair concession, and it pains us to note that, with all his profession of kindness and sympathythe retiring Viceroy, after having carried out the orders of the India Office, weakly yielded to the pressure of Anglo-Indian outcry, and, reliable report has it, that he has sent in a despatch recommending the revocafion of the resolution. The advantage the people of this country derive from the Roorki College is by no means large; the lion's share in the Public Works Department goes to the students of Cooper's Hill College, and the merest offal remains for the native graduates of Roorki, and a portion of this is about to be taken away from them.

The question of the admission of Natives to the higher grades of the Opium Department came up under the consideration of Lord Ripon's Government only lately. His Lordship has opened the service to Natives, but ruled that only one vacancy out of every four should be filled by them, and that the appointments should be made by nomination. This invidious distinction is a blot which we could wish was not affixed to the resolution; but, as it is a first experiment, we should thank His Excellency for the concession he has made.

In dealing with the Punjab Reorganization scheme the retiring Viceroy did not do justice to the Uncovenanted Service. Whilst the new scheme sanctioned an increase in the aggregate pay of the Covenanted Service of Rs. 1,36,476 a year, it provided an additional sum of Rs. 21,000 only for the higher grades of the Uncovenanted Service, and increased the number of the lower appointments. Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, had strongly recommended that, on the grounds of justice and economy, as well as of the interests of the Judicial Administration and of the repeatedly avowed policy of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India, a proportion of District and Divisional Judgeships should be assigned to the Uncovenanted Service. His Honor had, accordingly, proposed a reduction in the number of recruitment for the Civil Service, so that three of the higher judicial appointments might go to the Uncovenanted Service. But this reasonable proposal did not find favour with Lord Ripon's Government.

His Lordship, in replying to the address presented to him at Madras by the Native community, said in plain terms that the rules for the Statutory Civil Service demanded amendment. The question was taken up, and it was officially admitted that in the opinion of the Local Governments the mode of selecting probationers hitherto employed was not satisfactory. But the matter has not yet been finally decided; it is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Lord Ripon had solemnly pledged the Supreme Government to give its careful and attentive consideration to the important question of separating judicial from executive functions in the machinery for the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil. Here, again, no decision has been arrived. We must, however, express our heartfelt gratitude to the retiring Viceroy for recommending to the Secretary of State that the present limit of age for admission to the open competition for the Indian Civil Service be raised, and for the introduction of the competitive test for filling clerkships in the Secretariat Offices under the Government of India.

In connexion with native appointments we should not omit to notice here the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra to hold charge of the office of the Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court for a short time. At the time the public mind was greatly excited by the discussions regarding the ill fated Ilbert Bill. The Anglo Indian press, with some honorable exceptions, was dead set against native appointments, and the native press ranged itself against their European fellow subjects with a bitterness of feeling which, however justifiable under the circumstances, has much to be deplored. This gave an adventitious importance to the appointment which its intrinsic merit did not possess. The natives magnified it as an *officiating* Chief Justiceship, which it really was not. The Government orders of July 7, 1882, did not use the word *officiating* or even *acting*. The appointment was "to perform the duties of Chief Justiceof the said Court during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, or until further orders." This privilege of 'doing duty' was inherent in the office which Mr. Mitter held as senior justice of the court, and he could not be set aside on account of his color, without doing him a positive injustice and arbitrarily cutting down the privileges of his office. It is no other than what is irreverently but wittily called the "warming pan business," which has prevailed in the Indian service for well nigh half a century. Every senior Deputy Magistrate in a district is required to keep warm the seat of the district Magistrate when he is absent for a short time on privilege or casual leave, or on tour or *shikar*; so did the Principal Sudder Ameens serve as warming pans for absent District Judges, and the Sub-Judges do so now; and what is freely permitted to Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Judges could not be withheld from a High Court Judge who stood highest on the roster. Certain Anglo-Indians, both official and non-official, insisted that the crime of color should be recognised, and the Native Judge of the High Court should be superseded by his junior, and it is to the honor of the retiring Viceroy that this injustice was not done.

In discussing the retiring Viceroy's foreign policy, we cannot but admire his wisdom in refusing to enter into treaty engagements with the new Amir of Afghanistan. Lord Ripon fully realized the effect that the Afghans, like any other independent and high spirited nation, would break a thousand treaties signed by their Sovereign, if once their independence of action seemed threatened. They recognise the prestige attaching to the continuance of friendship with a great power, but to bind them to any exact treaty engagements, which would restrict their home independence, as Lord Lytton attempted to do, would be the height of folly. Lord Ripon not only avoided the grave mistake of inviting complications by imposing treaty obligations upon the Ameer, but he assured Abdur Rahman in emphatic terms that the British Government would abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of his country. The Ameer was, however, informed that if he followed unreservedly its advice in regard to his external relations, the British Government would be prepared to aid him in repelling unprovoked foreign aggression. Lord Ripon granted the Amir an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees to enable His Highness to reduce the important frontier province of Herat to an orderly and secure condition. In view of the Russian advance towards India, the retiring Viceroy insisted on the necessity of demarcating the North-Western Frontier of Afghanistan, and his representations led to the appointment of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Although paper boundaries are lines drawn on sand, and will not arrest the onward march of Russia, the importance of definitely laying down the North-Western Frontier of Afghanistan cannot be over-rated.

Lord Ripon also tried to re-establish friendly relations with Upper Burmah, but failed. When his Lordship visited British Burmah three years ago, the European Merchants of Rangoon, who are so very anxious for the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the Indian empire, persuaded the Viceroy to remonstrate with the Mandalay Court on the establishment of certain commercial monopolies. We feared at the time that this remonstrance might lead to intervention, and eventually end in the annexation of Upper Burmah; but happily our fears proved groundless.

Although the retiring Viceroy did nothing particular for the Feudatory States, he felt an interest in their welfare. His remarkable speech, delivered at the Mayo College had created hopes that he would redress the grievances of the Native Chiefs and Princes; but those hopes have been disappointed. The retiring Viceroy was impelled by his sense of justice to think of repairing the grievous wrong which had been done to the Maharajah Holkar in connection with His Highness's conduct during the Mutiny. Lord Ripon consented to re-open the case, and to consider what Holkar had to say in his defence; but the Foreign Office proved too strong for his Lordship. His Lordship also failed to do justice in the Bikanir affairs. He first assisted the Maharajah of Bikanir with a British force in order to coerce the Thakoors who had refused to submit to the excessive enhancements of revenue demanded by His Highness. After this had been done, Lord Ripon allowed the Political Agent at Bikanir to relieve the Maharaja of all administrative functions, and reduce His Highness to the position of a mere puppet. In sanctioning the investment of the young Chief of Jeypore with ruling powers, after a probation of two years the retiring Viceroy laid down certain conditions which practically continued the administration of the state in the hands of the Resident. His Excellency, however, showed his strength of mind by selecting the eldest son of the late lamented Sir Salar Jung for the Dewanship of Hyderabad.

We now come to the legislative measures of Lord Ripon's Government. In noticing these the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act must be first mentioned. Mr. Gladstone had been one of the first to raise his eloquent and powerful voice in andout of Parliament against it when the textof the Gagging Act reached England; and the universal condemnation of the Act by the Liberals generally and even by many Conservatives and some Tories had really killed it. The moribund body of the Act, however, remained in the statute book, and the risk of its revival under favorable circumstances was great. This risk, however, was removed on the accession of the Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone. The resolution for the formal abrogation of the Act was taken, and the India House authorities left the question as to the time of its repeal entirely in the hands of Lord Ripon. His Lordship took time for deliberation, and, after consulting local Governments and trusted advisers, removed the fetters which had been imposed upon the Vernacular Press by Lord Lytton,and restored its liberty. All India rejoiced at the burial of the obnoxious retrograde measure, and expressed heartfelt gratitude to Lord Ripon. Under the constitution of the British Indian Government it rests not in the powers of the Viceroy to adopt any important measure, without the sanction of the authorities in England, but Lord Ripon did every thing in his power to remove the incubus, and all honor is due to him for this noble act.

As regards general legislation under His Lordship's Viceroyalty, so long as Mr. Whitley Stokes remained at the head of the Legislative Department, the fever of law-making was in its paroxysm. The Afghan War had for a time arrested the progress of the late Legal Member's ambitious codification projects; but with the restoration of peace, the legislative mill began to work with unusual activity and so continued during the remainder of Mr. Whitley Stokes' term of office. The Transfer of Property Bill, the Easements Bill, the Negotiable Instruments Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Factory Bill, and the Inland Emigration Bill had been all passed into law before the late Legal Member retired in April, 1882. The Factory Bill was passed at the instance of the retiring Viceroy. His Excellency was doubtless actuated by a benevolent motive in passing the Bill, but His Excellency should have known that there was an unholy alliance between Manchester and the Exeter Hall in this matter, which excited the suspicion and distrust of the Indian public. There was no necessity for factory legislation in this country. But it is only fair to say that Lord Ripon issued a circular directing that the new law should be leniently worked. The Criminal Procedure Code was recast simply because Mr. Whitley Stokes was anxious to have his name associated with a new Code. It was really a wonder that a benevolent and righteous

statesman like Lord Ripon should have put his countenance to such a one-sided measure as the Inland Emigration Bill which placed the coolies in the Tea Gardens of Assam and Cachár entirely at the mercy of their employers. We must, however, do His Lordship the justice to say that after passing the Bill, he went into the subject fully, and issued instructions with a view to secure a careful and proper working of the measure. But between legislative sanction and executive action there is a wide difference. Executive action, however fair and just, cannot rectify the one-sided and stringent provisions of a law, though it may do something in the way of mitigating their hardship. Of Mr. Whitley Stokes' codification measures it is enough to say that the empire would have been none the worse for their absence. We do not deny that those measures contain many important and valuable provisions; that they seek to solve many doubts and uncertainties; and that they aim at a high standard of civilization. But then if Mr. Stokes' object was, by codifying the law, to make it clear and thus prevent or reduce litigation, that object has not been attained. Then again, most of the measures were copies of English statutes unsuited to the condition of things existing in India. If the late Legal Member had devoted himself to his work without fanaticism, and if he had, like his thoughtful and cautious predecessor, remained satisfied with putting into shape the legislation which India really wanted, his labours would have been useful to the country and appreciated by the public. The empire wanted a respite from over-legislation, and Mr. Stokes' retirement was hailed as a great relief. His successor, the present Legal Member, was expected to give the Legislative mill some rest after the hard work of the past few years. But this expectation has been only partially fulfilled. During the last two years of Lord Ripon's reign the Legislative mill was fairly active. The Council was chiefly occupied with the measures required for giving effect to His Lordship's views in the direction of extending and developing Local Self-Government. Most of these measures are permissive, and leave almost the whole thing to the discretion of the local Governments, and the checks which they provide against the abuse of their powers by the new local boards, place them in the position of mere nonentities, completely at the mercy of the Executive. Among the other important measures passed by, or introduced into, the Viceroy'sLegislative Council since Mr. Ilbert assumed charge of the port-folio of legislation, may be mentioned the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, the Land Improvement Act, the Punjab University Act, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, and the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The first-named measure was the first of the series of land-laws on the model of the Irish Land Act which the Government of Lord Ripon had determined to pass for the provinces of the BengalPresidency. The Act was based upon the unfounded assumption that proprietory rights in the Central Provinces were the creating of the British Government. It imported for the first time into Indian Legislation the principle of compensation for disturbance from the Irish Land Act, though Lord Ripon knew very well that the working of that principle in Ireland had not been satisfactory. The Land Improvement Loans Bill as originally introduced into the Council contained a scheme for the establishment of agricultural banks. But the clauses relating to this subject were afterwards omitted, the Government of India having decided to reserve this subject for separate treatment. The subject is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The Bill as finally passed was no doubt an improvement on the old law, but the member in charge of it distinctly admitted that there was not much hope that the new Act would cause any perceptible increase in the number of applications for loans. Of the unhappy Ilbert Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill we will say but little here, as the two measures have been discussed *ad nauseam* in these columns. The first was taken up in the highest spirit of liberality and the most generous consideration for the protection and amelioration of the people. TheAct for theEmanciption of the Jews in England was the archetype of the Ilbert Bill, but while the former concerned but few scores of people, the latter aimed at the political emancipation of 250 millions. It falls to the lot of few administrators to take up so large and so comprehensive a measure, and it was taken up in a spirit worthy of the highest praise. But the retiring Viceroy found himself unequal to the arduous task. He was ill seconded in his endeavours by his colleagues, and intimidated by the appalling difficulties that were thrown in his way, and the matter ended by what our late lamented predecessor in the agony of his distress called *Peace with Dishonor*. It was not the failure of the measure that distressed him so much as the compact which was entered into on the occasion to perpetuate race distinction in criminal trials for all time to come. The race antagonism which it evoked may, and we sincerely hope, will disappear in time, but the administrator will be bold indeed who will venture to revive the question. Anglo-Indians have many advantages—advantages of race, color, community of language and religion, and preponderating influence in election and other matters; some of these will enhance greatly as time passes on, and it would be hoping against hope to suppose that the ban of race distinction which the failure of Lord Ripon has entailed on the people of the country will ever be removed. We blame not His Lordship individually. He tried his best to serve us,but we and our children and childrens' children will mourn the weakness which has sealed our doom for ever.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill has not yet been passed, and it would not be fair in a cursory review like this to notice its defects, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that some of the most noxious clauses in the Bill have been introduced into it under direction of the retiring Viceroy.

Lord Ripon gained the gratitude of the people of the Bombay Presidency by vetoing the Game Preservation Bill and the new Abkari Bill which had been passed by the local Legislative Council. The latter was objected to on the ground of its imposing an excise duty on an article of food viz. mowa flowers. The argument was held valid, and His Excellency justly observed that he could not sanction an excise duty on an article which was not *in se*, intoxicating. When, however, a question of the same kind was raised in the Bengal Abkari Act in connexion with date juice, an equally inoffensive article, His Excellency, though reminded of his ruling, failed to carry it out. Both the Bills, however, were of insignificant interest, and scarcely deserve a notice here. In dealing with the Bengal Hill Coolie Bill His Excellency was equally found wanting.

We have thus briefly noticed all the important acts and measures of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty. We have, we trust, discussed their merits in a thoroughly judicial spirit, without being in the slightest degree influenced by prejudice or bias. We have accorded the retiring Viceroy due praise where praise is deserved, and condemned him where condemnation is merited. It is now a dream to recollect the high hopes which the antecedents and first utterances of Lord Ripon excited in the Native mind, and to compare them with the acts of his Lordship while in office. An impartial and dispassionate survey of his Indian career clearly shows that the retiring Viceroy was full of good intentions, but His Excellency failed to carry them out in any important respect, if we except the repeal of the Gagging Act, and the beginning that has been made of the scheme for election for Municipalities and Local Boards. Lord Ripon was sincerely desirous of promoting the welfare of the country and the advancement and prosperity of its people; but his Lordship's desire, for the most part, remains unfulfilled. He has made a few showy concessions to the Natives and given them some shadow of advantages; but no act of any magnitude has been successfully carried out during the last four years and-a-half. There is nothing of any magnitude which we can appeal to as of substantial and permanent value bequeathed to us by Lord Ripon, and nothing will be left which our children and children's children will be able gratefully to associate with the name of Lord Ripon. On the other hand, though his Lordship has, during his Viceroyalty, been most vehemently condemned by his countrymen, both official and non-official, as their enemy, and denounced in every possible and imaginable form here and in Great Britain, yet he will be remembered by posterity as the special benefactor of English commercial interests in India, and the King John of the East who signed the Magna Charta securing the eternal freedom of British-born subjects from the jurisdiction of native magistrates. This, we have no hesitation in saying, will be the verdict of the impartial historian of the future.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

THE *Pioneer*, not long ago, concluded an article "Educational Policy in the North-Western Provinces" with these significant words. "The percentage of children of a school going age actually under instruction is smaller in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province of the Empire. Out of a total population exceeding 44 millions, nearly 92 boys in every hundred are growing up in ignorance; while so inadequate is the provision made for female education that it has only reached one in every 350 of the girls who ought to be at school. It is a matter of very great regret that the Local Government should virtually have to admit that it is powerless to remedy this deplorable state of things; but that which makes the prospect especially disheartening is, that the admission should have come from one so well qualified to understand and deal with educational questions as the eminent scholar who now presides over the administration." Education has for sometime past been actually retrograding in the United Provinces. Sir George Couper, as the reader knows, distinguished his six years' administration of the North-Western Provinces by carrying on a crusade against public instruction. One of his first acts as Lieutenant-Governor was to cut down the expenditure on education ruthlessly. One of the four colleges in the Province was disestablished; the Budget allotment for female education was reduced to one-third of what it was formerly; many aided schools were deprived of the grants which they used to receive from the public revenues, and the number of sub-inspectors was considerably cut down. These measures, as might be expected, dealt a severe blow to the cause of public instruction in the North-Western Provinces—a shock from which it has not yet recovered. It was hoped that the eminent and accomplished man of letters who now presides over the administration of North-Western Provinces and Oudh would adopt effectual measures for promoting the cause of education in his satrapy. But that hope has been disappointed. Beyond saving the Agra College from destruction, Sir Alfred Lyall has not as yet done any thing for encouraging education; and we are grievously disappointed to learn from the *Pioneer* that he thinks it is not in the power of the Local Government to remedy the deplorable state of things which exists in the United Provinces in regard to public instruction. For such a confession of weakness on the part of the eminent scholar who now presides over the administration of those provinces we were not at all prepared. We implore Sir Alfred Lyall to consider carefully why education should be in so lamentably a backward state in the provinces under his sway while it is flourishing in Bengal. An impartial investigation into the subject will clearly show the causes of this difference. These causes lie on the surface and cannot fail to strike even the most superficial observer.

Two reforms are primarily required for giving an impetus to the spread of higher education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—namely, a change in the scholarship system, and an improvement in the state of University graduates. We have over and over again pointed out in these columns the mischief that arises from the restriction of junior and senior scholarships in the United Provinces to those students who pass the Entrance and F. A. examinations in the first grade. This unwise system has been strongly condemned by the higher authorities of the Education Department. Mr. Ralph Griffith, the late Director of Public Instruction, in his report for 1879-80, writes:

—" The restriction of F. A. and B. A. scholarships to students who pass in the first grade must for some time to come keep down the diminishing number of our College students, and after careful consideration of the results of the restriction, I am not sure that the step, though theoretically right, was not practically premature. I am inclined to wish that if this office were allowed the discretionary power of relaxing the present rule in favor of promising students, recommended for indulgence by the Principals or Head Masters of their colleges or schools, who have failed by a few marks to attain the prescribed standard." Mr. Nesfield, the ablest Inspector in the United Provinces, in his report for the same year, makes the following observations on the practical working of the present scholarship system :—" The College scholarships are now restricted to those who pass some University examination, either the Entrance or the First Arts, in the first division. But the limitation to the first Division seems scarcely advisable. In the Oudh scheme which has been abolished, scholarships were allowed to those who passed in the second division as well as to those in the first, precedence being of course given to those who stood highest in the class list. A return to this principle seems desirable ; for under the present restriction many of the most promising students are lost to the service." We commend Mr. Griffith's and Mr. Nesfield's remarks just quoted to the favourable consideration of the North-West Government. A reform of the scholarship system of the United Provinces is an urgent necessity. The removal of the present restrictions combined with reasonable increase in the number and value of junior and senior scholarships would have an important effect in raising the number of students in the North-West Colleges. There is no reason why the scholarship system of the united provinces should not be modelled as that of Bengal. Let this be done, and the results of the measure will be manifest in a short time. The adoption of our proposal will doubtless involve some additional expenditure. We feel bound to say that unless the Local Government are prepared to increase their outlay from Provincial funds on education, the deplorable state of things which now exists cannot be remedied.

But *the* measure which is indispensable to the progress of education in the United Provinces is an improvement of the status of educated Natives. In order to understand why education is not in request in that part of the country we should carefully bear in mind what Mr. Ralph Griffith has pointed out. He says : " The prospect opened out to our students on leaving school does not seem at all encouraging." As a matter of fact, the English Educated Native in Upper India receives no encouragement whatever from Government. It is all very well to say sneeringly, as the average Anglo-Indian does, that, our students simply regard education as giving them a claim to appointments in the public service. Educated Natives do not demand that because the Government has given them education,it should create appointments for them. They merely ask that in the dispensation of patronage, the Government ought to give them preference over uneducated men. Is this an unreasonable request ? It is all very well to say that education should be sought for its own sake ; but we must take the world as it is, and not as it should be. Even in the advanced countries of Europe the vast majority of men learn with a view to qualify themselves for public or private service. The reasonableness of the claim advanced by educated Natives was emphatically recognised by Sir Henry Hardinge forty years ago. In a resolution issued in 1844, the Government of India distinctly announced the principle that in selecting candidates for appointment in the public service, preference should be given to men who have distinguished themselves in their school career. This announcement, as we all know, at once created a demand for education in Bengal, and if the same policy were followed in the Upper Provinces, a similar result would be produced. In these provinces educated Natives are at a discount. They are carefully excluded from the coveted posts in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, which are recruited from among uneducated and dishonest men of the Amla class. Teacherships and clerkships are the only posts open to University graduates in the United Provinces. It is notorious that school-masters have no status in the East. In all Oriental countries they are looked down upon. A man with a smattering of Urdu begins life as an apprentice in the Collector's office, and if he has the cleverness to ingratiate himself into the good graces of his master, he gradually becomes a Tahsildar and then a Deputy Collector, and is envied by his fellows ; whereas the graduate after having passed all the University examinations begins life as a school master and is an object of pity to all who know him. When Government gives no encouragement to educated Natives, it is no wonder that education should be at a discount in the United Provinces. We hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall would introduce measures for improving the status of University graduates. But so far from our hope being realized Sir Alfred Lyall has actually taken a retrograde step in this matter. He has recently issued a circular on the subject of appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service, which is radically opposed to this principle. We shall take an early opportunity of noticing this document.

THE WARDS' ESTATES.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday before last, contains the Government Resolution on the Report on " Ward's and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1883-84." There has been some delay in publishing this resolution, because the Report itself was delayed, owing, it is said, to the additional work imposed on local officers in connection with the Tenancy Bill. Under ordinary circumstances, the details about the nominal or actual rent-rolls of estates, either large or small, and similar and cognate matters, cannot very well expect to share public interest or attention, as they touch only those directly concerned, but the details about the administration of estates under the control of the Court of Wards, have a peculiar interest of their own, because it is the Government with whom their administration is entrusted, and which has been managing them, and it is of the greatest consequence to watch warily, as to how far their interests are protected. We deem it, therefore, of some importance, to review from time to time, even the very scanty information which the Government is pleased to allow the public.

The number of Ward's Estates under management of the Board during the last year, was 113, and the number of Attatched Estates was 93, while numbers in the preceding year were 111 and 91. Some confusion is caused by the report of the Ward's Estates and the Attached Estates being a joint one, because they differ materially from each other in the various details as also in point of interest. The Resolution says that the year opened with an arrear demand on account of rents and cesses from both Wards and Attatched Estates together, of Rs. 57,26,131, and the current demand for the year was Rs. 57,65,675, making a total of Rs. 1,14,91,811. Of this sum only Rs. 53,73,690 were collected and Rs. 429,408 remitted ; thus leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 56,80,615, or out of the gross demand of nearly a crore and fifteen lacs, more than sixty one lacs have not been realized. People are naturally apt to look for some sort of explanation—it does not matter very much whether satisfactory or not—for this astounding state of affairs, and an explanation is readily forthcoming, which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, is, it seems, inclined to regard as satisfactory. The remarks made by the Board in this connection are important, in more senses than one, if not exactly appropriate as His Honor is pleased to term them. " While one set of rates" says the Board's Report, " is entered as payable in the accounts,another is actually paid. The full rent which is enterd in the Zamindari books may be paid in the most favourable years, but *as a rule a Zemindar is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental c nsiderably below the amount of the full demand* as shown in his books. The difference is debited to a *hajut* account or it is *merely shown* as a balance against the ryot. . . . It is found that even the current demand is not realizable in spite of all the exertions of the managing establishment (of the court) ; year after year the percentage of collections from Ward's estates is less than the current demand. The result has been considered unsatisfactory, but no other result can be shown *without oppressing and harassing the tenantry.* It is no exaggeration to say that *a fair and liberal Zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent.* of his nominal rent-roll on an average . . . in some of the eastern districts the average, of late years, *has not exceeded 60 per cent.* . . . The superior organization of the Court's management, *the influence which the authority of Government officials is able to exercise,* and the power of Certificate proceedure for the recovery of arrears, has enabled the Court to show far more favourable results than private proprietors would be able to do, and the average of collections is now rarely below 90 per cent, on the current demand." The very possibility of mismanagement is scouted, and the confident assertion is made that there cannot be the very shadow of a doubt that the exertions of the managing establishment of the Court, have been all that could be desired. And this confident assumption goes down with the Government easy enough. But supposing all that is averred by the Board were true to the utter extreme, their observations would throw a flood of light on certain matters well worth noticing, for their own sake, if not for relative merits. It is conceded that, as a rule zemindars are willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of their full demand, and that a fair and liberal zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent., of his nominal rent-roll and in some districts the average, of late years, has not exceeded 60 per cent. and that no other result can be shown without oppressing and harassing the tenantry. We unhesitatingly concede it likewise, that the Court of Wards has been able to show far more favourable results than private proprietors and the average of collections is now rarely below 90 per cent. But having conceded this what do we come to ? Why, the inference is irresistible, challenge who it may, that in the estates under the direct management of the Government where so much as 90 per cent. of the demand is realized, (while 60 to 75 per cent., only can be realized by private proprietors,) rack-renting and harassing and oppressing of the tenantry is carried on to an extent which no private proprietor would even venture to contemplate. The only reply possible in the case is that 60 per cent. taken by private people through the civil courts is more oppressive than 90 by Government with the aid of the certi ficate process. If this be accepted we would ask why not then extend the certificate process to the zemindars ? Again, the zemindar, who, the Report concedes, as a rule is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of his full demand viz, 60 to 75 per cent., must be quite different from the rack-renting, oppressive and harassing tyrant, he is not often most unjustly and falsely described to be. But no, that is not to be, because the fiat has gone forth from the cosy recesses of the Belvedere and the cool retreats of Simla and Darjeeling, that the Bengal Zemindar is a monster in human shape, iniquity and opression personified, or at any rate he must be proved to be one for state reasons,which we have no right to question. Don't believe him by any means if he is generous enough to remit his dues, yea even if if it be to the extent of 30 per cent., because his generosity must in the nature of things, be any thing but genuine. For here we have His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion about the so called generosity. " Briefly put" says the Resolution, " the remarks of the Board amount to a confession of excessive rentals ; and not only so, but in many places Zemindars conscious of the fact are satisfied with a rental considerably below the full demand, but retain the difference against ryot in a separate account as a mark of his perpetual servitude , and. bondage— * * * * * the Zemindar's rents are so exorbitant that large arrears must necessarily accrue." A most perverse construction is thus put upon the remarks of the Board, the accuracy of which by the way has by no means been established and is open to challenge, and it is triumphantly said that " the

Report enforces with great authority the considerations urged by the Lieutenant-Governor in favour of limiting enhancement of rent. The remarks of the Board come very opportunely as a forcible refutation of statements persisted in notwithstanding repeated contradictions, that the rentals in these provinces are usually moderate." Two questions suggest themselves in regard to these remarks. The first is, is it possible that the keeping of large outstandings really keep the ryot "in perpetual servitude and bondage?" And the second is—is there an iota of evidence to show that the zemindars are really exorbitant? His Honor has been a District Judge for a long time, and his Secretaries are well known to be thoroughly conversant with the law of Landlord and Tenant, and it is difficult, nay impossible, to conceive that they are not aware of the provision of the law which bars by limitation all arrears of rent after three years. Is the perpetual servitude and "bondage," meant for three years, —a perpetuality of three years—or is it a mere flourish of rhetoric? In either case the argument is unworthy of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and it pains us to see so conscientious a gentleman as he is resorting to such a shift to uphold his theory. We have not the time to hunt for statistics just now to show whether the zemindar's rents are exorbitant or not, nor are they necessary for our purpose on the present occasion. Admitting for the sake of argument that the said "rents are so exorbitant that large arrears must necessarily accrue, we should very much like to know according to whose rent rolls are the rents realized in Wards and Attached Estates? Are they the rolls of zemindars whose estates have come to the Court, or revised rolls especially prepared by the Court for realizing rents? We have never heard of any special wholesale revision of rent-rolls at the first start, when an estate comes to the Court; we are confident none will venture to suggest that such a thing is done. As a matter of fact the old rent rolls of the zemindary sherista form the basis and guide of the Court, and the "exorbitant" rents therein recorded which the Court collects to the extent of 90 per cent., and which in the hands of private persons cannot be realized to the extent of 60 per cent., and yet in the language of His Honor "they are so exorbitant that large arrears must necessarily accrue." The case produces the dilemma that either the Government is harassing poor ryots by realising 90 per cent. under the certificate process, or is wrong in saying that the rents are exorbitant. We leave the astute Secretary of the Bengal Government to select which-ever horn of the dilemma suits him best. We must admit however, that such fallacies in argument are necessary when it has to be proved that the country is sure to become insolvent and go to rack and ruin unless that panacea of all evils—the Tenancy Bill, is passed into law in post haste. In time and out of time, in the right place and out of place, the same cry is heard, the same signal is made: *Delenda Est Carthago.* —The Tenancy Bill is to be a mere Bill no more. The rack renting iniquitous Zemindar is to be done for, and on his humiliated lowly neck the triumphant standard of the ryot's prosperity is to be planted once for all and millenenm is at hand. Again, the unpaid balance of the liabilities of the different estates under the management of the Court, during the year under review, amounts to Rs. 39,14,804. And what, forsooth, is the plea for this deplorable state of affairs? The absence of a proper Rent Law, to be sure, which the country will be blessed with, as soon as the present Tenancy Bill is passed into law! The excuse set up, is an exceedingly specious one. The ordinary Zemindar with all his rack-renting machinery does not and *cannot* realize more than 60 to 75 per cent; the Court of Wards with all its milk of human kindness cannot realize more than the modest figure of 90 per cent. on an average. Therefore, the conclusion is irresistible, *a fortiori*, the zemindar is sucking the very life-blood of the ryot. Restrain him on pain of death, and immediately, by the provisions of the Tenancy Law that is to be, or else all will be lost. The responsibility is thus shifted cleverly enough and all traces of doubt and suspicion are cleared up as if by a stroke of the magic wand. Let us for a minute examine closely the exact position which the Resolution seeks to take up. Here we have estates with large deficits and heavy liabilities and who is responsible for it, as some body must be? Surely the wily Zemindar whose estate it is, and his equally wily neighbouring Zemindars who mischievously enough have put down in their nominal rent roll a higher figure than ever could be expected to be realized, except in years of exceptional prosperity. Deficits must occur if you claim rentals which the ryot cannot (? will not) pay. "The only true test of moderation in rents," enunciates the Lieutenant-Governor, "is the tenant's capacity to pay them and yet live with comfort." This no doubt is a most noble principle; but has it been attempted to be shown that the bulk of Zemindars act in contradiction thereto? Because, forsooth, the poor Zemindar is known to be satisfied with a far lower rent than his actual demand, he is put down as a rack-renting monster. Why—he is all the more deserving of the pity and help of the Government and not of the treatment he is receiving at its hand. It is all the more necessary that he too should be furnished with all the facilities of an improved and more satisfactory procedure than what even the Court of Wards is permitted to enjoy, or if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's principle about the "true test of moderation in rents" is to be accepted, he eminently deserves to have remission of his dues to the Government, instead of his estate being brought to hammer, year after year, under the provisions of the ruthless "Sun-set Law." Or again if the Government is really so very anxious that the ryot should pay "according to his capacity and yet live with comfort," why should the principle be made applicable solely and singly to the poor Zemindar who is admitted, on all hands, to be in an exceedingly bad way. Why should not the principle, noble as it is, affect equally, nay more, the innumerable cesses, rates and taxes and various other demands of the Government itself against which hue and cry is constantly raised, but to no avail? But no; important issues as these most assuredly are, these are not deserving of any serious consideration at the hands of our rulers. They persist in sapiently laying down against all experience, in contradiction to facts and figures, that the evil lies not so much in the procedure as in the excessive demands and "the Tenancy Bill seeks to mitigate these evils."

We have exceeded the limits which we could conveniently assign ourselves for discussing this important point raised in the Resolution and we have to leave much unsaid. The various other details are not of much importance.

It only now remains for us to notice the remarks on the education of minors. Three minors —the Kumar of Nuddea, the Maharaja of Chota Nagpore and his brother—are under the care of English tutors and are reported to be making favourable progress. The other minors are being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or are attending colleges or schools. The Lieutenant-Governor promises to discuss, at an early date, the most important question of training and education of Wards, and we are not desirous of anticipating what His Honor may have to say about it. But it seems to us that employing English tutors does not appear to be the best available mode of giving the wards a sound education and a practical training. Not that we are opposed to these tutors being employed, simply because they happen to be of European extraction. We object, because they are a costly luxury which the heirs of large and rich estates may well afford, but they don't at all —in most instances at any rate—prove to be very useful. Polo, Billiards, Waltz and Polka may be good things in their own way, as accomplishments. But when under the tuition and care of English guardians they become the be-all and-end all with our princes and nobles—as is unfortunately almost always the case—we tremble for the fate of our country, and of these scions of our noble and ancient families. We are not opposed to the minors being placed in public schools as they are an excellent training ground for work in life, and have peculiar advantages of their own. But when it becomes necessary, from the rank and position of the minor, to appoint a special tutor, we would always insist on his being a native, for reasons which it is superfluous to dwell upon. It is extremely necessary that "sweetness and light" should be equally combined in the culture our young nobles receive, and their sympathies should be enlisted in the cause of their country which they will be called upon to serve. A sad error has the Bengal Government committed in abolishing the Ward's Institution, where the minors had an opportunity of knowing each other intimately, and where their training and culture could be properly attended to. The result of the abolition has been that the minors for the most part, are left, like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin to "grow" as they choose and when willing to learn, and are to be contented with what indifferent education their respective village schools can afford. We venture to hope that when His Honor comes to discuss the question of the training and education of Wards of Court, as promised, he will carefully weigh the necessity of reviving an important and useful institution like the late Ward's Institution of Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE congratulate the members of the Bethune Society on their election of Mr. Cotton as their President. He is a scholar, and a philosopher. As a sincere friend of the natives of the country, Mr. Cotton has already won the high regard of our countrymen. His earnest devotion to pubic service, and his generous sympathies for the people entitle him to the highest consideration of the native public. He will be a worthy successor of Dr. Duff, Colonel Malleson, Sir John Phear, his predecessors in office. They all took a warm and lively interest in the welfare of the Society, and we sincerely hope that under the presidency of Mr. Cotton the Society will revive and regain its former reputation.

THE FOLLOWING information relating to the last moments of Mr. Fawcett will be read with melancholy interest:

It was only yesterday morning (6th instant) it became known in London that the Right Hon. gentleman was ill at Cambridge. He rode fourteen miles last Saturday, and was seized on the following day with an attack of pleurisy, accompanied by inflammation of the lungs. On Sunday he was indisposed, and at night it was deemed expedient to call in Dr. Latham, who pronounced the affection to be pleurisy and pneumonia. Dr. Paget was also summoned on Monday night. On Tuesday Mr. Fawcett was very ill, but there was thought to be an improvement on Wednesday. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, sister of Mrs. Fawcett, came down that day and entertained grave misgivings about the patient's condition. Yesterday morning there was considerable failure of the heart's power, and Sir Andrew Clark was summoned from London to see the patient, who, however, grew worse, and died at 5-30 P. M. while Sir Andrew was with him. The actual cause of death was failure of the heart. Mrs. Fawcett did not comprehend the state of her husband till a few minutes before his death and the shock to her was very great.

Mr. Fawcett's death took place last evening about half-past five, and a telegram announcing the event was brought to the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons soon after Mr. Gladstone had finished his speech, and caused profound surprise and regret. The news was conveyed to the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury joined in the tribute paid to him by Lord Granville, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Hartington also paid a tribute to his memory in the House of Commons, and Mr. Justin McCarthy, speaking for the Irish members, joined in the expression of regret at the loss which the House had sustained. At Salisbury, Hackney, Cambridge, and elsewhere public meetings, in course of being held last night, were prematurely closed, out of respect to Mr. Fawcett's memory. As yet the intelligence has not been broken to his aged parents. His father is ninety-two years of age, and last week spoke at a great Liberal meeting.

THE PREMIER made the following touching reference to Mr. Fawcett:

MR. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons this afternoon (7th instant) asked the indulgence of the House in order to refer to a question which was introduced with very great propriety last night, he meant the grievous intelligence, which reached the House while they were sitting last night, of the

lamented death of Mr. Fawcett. That name was a name which was heard in all quarters of the House with the greatest interest and respect. (Hear, hear.) All of them had been accustomed to regard with admiration his inflexible integrity of mind—(hear, hear)—his absolute devotion to the public service, the marvellous tenacity of his memory combined with a remarkable clearness of mental vision, and he thought, above all this, if possible, the courage—(hear, hear)—the indomitable courage, with which he confronted and mastered all the difficulties that would have daunted any ordinary man, in connection with the loss of his sight. Mr. Fawcett claimed a place in the hearts and minds of his countrymen such as had been accorded to but few and Mr. Gladstone believed that he held a place equally high in the esteem and respect of this House. With these few words, which he used on behalf of himself and his colleagues, he wished to express their regard for a highly distinguished public servant. (Hear, hear.

Lord John Manners, having filled the same office as that held by the deceased gentleman, asked leave to say that not only those qualities which had been alluded to by the Prime Minister must have struck everybody, but in all the personal communication which he ever had with Mr. Fawcett it was impossible for any body to exceed in courtesy and fairness—(hear, hear)—the manner of the lamented statesman whose loss they all deplored. He spoke from the bottom of his heart, because he felt that the death of Mr. Fawcett was to him a personal as well as a political and public misfortune.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter of Mr. James Routledge, formerly editor of the *Friend of India*, to Babu Radha Charn Pal son of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal Bahadur :

May the best gifts of Heaven be with you and support you in your most responsible duties, and enable you to do great things for your people and for all that is just and of good repute.

I write you now on another sad event—very sad indeed to India, the death of one of the bravest and best friends she ever had or ever can have ; a man who sought not *hers* but *her* ; to do her good, to maintain her rights, to encourage her aspirations, and to give to her the strength of a nation, and the grandeur of a brave individuality in her sons. I have myself heard Mr. Fawcett speak, in private, with enthusiasm of the eloquence and power of the young men of India sent to this country to compete with young Englishmen for the distinctions of learning and the honourable prizes of civil life, and do not know where India can look for another such man. She can find plenty of theorists and plenty of self-seekers. She can find people able and ready to make fine speeches, and write glowing minutes. She can find people ready to subscribe large sums of money to carry out their views of faith and duty. She had in Mr. Fawcett a man like your father—an essentially practical man ; as high above self-seeking as heaven is higher than earth ; a man who eschewed and dreaded mere crotchets and theories, and who brought every project to the true test—"Will it work in practice ? Is it more than a theory ? Is it a verity which can be applied as a fact to facts ?" I have met people who did not at all like Mr. Fawcett. I should say there never was a more difficult man to deal with, if a mere theory or dream was in question. But for a true aim, capable of being wrought out in life, he had always a welcome with regard to India, and to England, I cannot say more, for it is now mail time. India will herself speak more eloquently than I can write. I hope to hear that two statues will be erected in Calcutta ; the one to Kristodas Pal, the other to Henry Fawcett. If that is done in the true spirit you will link together all that is best in the two races of England and India, whose lot has been so strangely cast together, and whose future relations have much of the past to redeem and repair.

P. S.—You will see that men of all politica parties have united to do honor to Mr. Fawcett.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to find that our article on the "Zemindars and their Critics" has totally unhinged our good-natured contemporary of the *Indian Mirror*. Had we the shadow of an idea that it would have so disastrous an effect, we should have thought twice before giving it publicity. Our good friend, (for so we must call him, as he labours very assiduously for the good of our country,) has been long in journalistic harness, and, we thought, had acquired sufficient toughness of skin and firmness of nerves to stand any amount of rough handling; but we find we were sadly mistaken. Even under the cool breezes of November he has been more affected by a jocative tap than what ordinary mortals would be with the proke of a lance under the burning sun of the dog-days. Dear me, how he raves, and howls, and flounders, under what should certainly be not more painful than a mosquito bite, and conjures up visions which exist only in his bewildered imagination ! Would we could help him ! We know he will spurn our aid in his present condition, still we are bound to help a good brother by assuring him that his visions are visions only, and nothing more substantial ; he need be under no fear of any kind, and may safely give up his tantrums. He fancies that we have called him a "Siren," and breaks out into a most violent fit of hysterics under the idea. Now, we can assure him that we have done nothing of the kind. However mistaken we may be at times, we have never yet mistaken a *man* for a *woman*, much less a "Siren," i. e., a handsome wench playing on a flute. No babe in Calcutta who has seen him will make such a mistake. But had we done so it would not have mattered much. Our contemporary certainly remembers that Lord Byron wrote of

> 'My grand-mother's Review, the British,"

and the *Indian Spectator* lately hailed him with the significant salutation *Sri Ganesaya namah*. *Punch* lately described the Marquess of Salisbury as

> "—a horrid Incubus, a Demogorgon hideous,
> "Who dominates the country by his blandishments perfidious."

It is certainly better to be a handsome wench—a thing of beauty—than a scare-crow of a grandmother, or an elephant-headed monster, or a Demogorgon. A word in fun breaks no bone. True, we wrote of "Siren's songs," or songs that overcome the hearers by their sweetness and melody, and that certainly is not an attribute that could under any circumstances be predicated of our brother's leaden or leaded leaders. Were it otherwise, still it would be praise and not a censure. Our contemporary should be the last person to deny that he writes his leaders to win and overcome other people's minds, and to take their "reason prisoner ;" if so, why complain of our calling them "Siren's songs ?" He denounces next our use of the phrase "perfidious advice." We did not say that he had indulged in perfidy ; our adjective qualifies the noun 'advice' and not the giver of it, and we only denounced such advice ; and if our brother has given nothing of the kind, why should he take up the cap and clap it on his own head ? We only manufactured the article, and left it for them to take up whom it would fit. Does it really fit him ? We should fancy not. Then comes the charge of knowingly giving "wrong" advice, with a view to "hoodwink" others. This is certainly an awkward affair ; but why rake it up ? Why not let it lie buried in the limbo of oblivion ? Too much squeezing of a lemon makes it bitter, and the process should never be resorted to, and those who neglect this maxim must blame themselves if they have a bitter draught to quaff. Has our brother so soon forgotten the fact, lately noticed by a correspondent of ours, that he, as a lawyer, had deliberately misrepresented the law anent the remission of punishment when writing about the Salem prisoners, and that solely to mystify the public ? If, in reply, he had pleaded ignorance of the law, we would have gladly accepted the excuse. But he has kept himself discreetly silent, and must not now cry out if people throw it in his teeth. We have no intention to multiply other instances of the kind. A wink is as good as a nod to the wise. By the way, he "spurns the charge with indignation." We were not aware that he was in the habit of putting on spurs. And his heels, we thought, were sore, for we heard a rumour of some one having enquired of him—"how are your poor feet." But no matter. A barefooted Brahmin, once in a fit of anger, said to his opponent—"Wretch, I will give you ten shoe-beatings with the handle of my umbrella." When shoes were wanting the substitute was not bad. It is an easy thing, besides, to be angry, and even to threaten a shoe-beating with the handle of an umbrella ; but it is quite another thing to show that just cause has been given for the indignation. Yet another word. Our contemporary has long since assumed the role of a teacher of morality, of gentlemanly manners, and of journalistic amenity, and we have never questioned the propriety of his profession. But we fail now to reconcile that role with the phrase "base lie," which he hurls at us. Is it consistent with his profession, or becoming the dignity of a gentleman ? For our part we do not care to take any serious notice of it, believing, as we do, that it has been used in a fit of aberration of intellect, when our friend was not responsible for his words. We do not know if the phrase is actionable, but we do know that a European would meet it with a horse-whip, or a hair-trigger at ten paces. We are agreeable to either course, if our good brother wishes it, provided that he does not run to the Police Court for protection. Anyhow we are particularly glad to observe that he cherishes so kindly a remembrance of our predecessor. Would that this feeling had its birth before the demise of our friend. A Scotch proverb somewhere says, "Don't marry a widow, for you are sure to find her late husband's head on your plate every morning at breakfast." In our journalistic career, we find the adage but too true. The head turns up not only at breakfast, but at lunch, at dinner, and even on our pillow at night. It is, however, not the less gratifying to us. It is indeed a great gain that even those, who spared no pains to revile him in season and out of season, and were his sworn enemies, are now so full of kindly sentiments towards him. We highly appreciate the incense offered to our predecessor, *post mortem* though it be.

WE PUBLISH the following with pleasure :—

The late Babu Peary Chand Mittra.—A meeting of the Committee, appointed to perpetuate the memory of the late Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, was held at the hall of the British Indian Association yesterday afternoon, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of entrusting the execution of the bust to Mr. Geflowski of London, and of appointing an executive committee to carry out the scheme. Maharaja Norendra Krishna, who occupied the chair opened the proceedings by saying that he was glad to inform them that subscriptions to the Peary Chand Memorial Fund amounted to upwards of Rs. 3,000 of which Rs. 2,000 had already been realised. He believed it was the wish of the members of the deceased's family and friends, that a marble bust should be erected in honor of his memory, and that after defraying its cost, the balance should be devoted to some useful purpose to be determined thereafter. It now remained for them to decide the form which the memorial should take.

Babu Radha Romon Mitter proposed, and Baboo Tarinidas Banerjee seconded, that the execution of the bust be entrusted to Mr. Geflowski of London.

The resolution was put, and carried.

Baboo Koonjoo Lal Banerjee then proposed, and Baboo Radha Romon Mitter seconded, that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed an Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting, namely—Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, MaharajaNorendro Krishna Robert Turnbull, Esq., Babu Dijendro Nath Tagore, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

The Resolution was put, and carried, the customary vote of thanks to the chair bringing the meeting to a close.

THE FOLLOWING description of "kartauli" tenures by Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore, reveals a strange state of things in Behar :

The Kurtauli lease is quite a new institution, dating from very few years back. It means the sub-lease by an occupancy ryot of the whole or a portion of his holding. The increase in these leases during the past year is to be attributed to the failure of the harvests of 1883-84 which have impoverished the royts and driven them to borrow money; to the rivalry between the old indigo concerns and the "interlopers;" to the avarice of the Zemindars, which renders it difficult for the planters to deal with them; to the impossibility of getting sufficient indigo lands by means of mere "thickas" or leases of the zemindari rights in estates; and to the dying out of the practice of seizing such portions of the ryot's land as the "thickadar" might happen to covet. The obtaining of "*kurtauli*" leases

may be said to have now become the principal weapon employed in contest between rival factories ; the old concern and the "interloping" factory struggle to obtain as many *kurtauli* leases as they can from the ryots of their opponents, thus forcing the war into the enemy's country.

These sub-leases when first introduced covered small portions only of the ryots holdings and were *bona fide* transfers of land at a fair consideration for indigo cultivation, but the *kurtauli* of the present day is an instrument of quite another purport. *Kurtaulis*, as now executed, generally ever the whole of a ryot's holding—even the very site of his house—and the rent payable to the ryot by the sub-lessee is the same as the ryot himself pays to the zemindar. The term is generally from 7 to 21 years commonly 15 years. A zurpheshgi of about Rs. 5 per biggah is paid to the ryot, the repayment of which either with or without interest, is sometimes stipulated for as a condition of re-entry. The instrument invariably guarantees to the lessee full possession of the land and entire liberty to use it for indigo or for any other purpose. Generally speaking it is of a painfully bold character, and simply specifies the term, stipulates for full possession by the lessee, and reserves the same rent as is payable by the ryot to the zemindar, after deduction of the five, which is made repayable by instalments without any condition on the subject of re-entry. There is a tacit understanding between the parties that the ryot shall be permitted to continue in occupation of the greater portion of his holding just as before, receiving no rent for such portion and, that the instrument shall be operative only as regards the remaining portion on which indigo is to be grown, and which is to amount to the usual three cottahs per bigha, but there is no covenant to that effect, although the ryots whom I have spoken to have invariably informed me that it was a part of the bargain. Thus there is growing up in our midst, and in spite of our efforts at beneficent legislation, a system under which the ryot mortgages his entire holding and the very site of his house for a period probably extending beyond his own life-time, redemption being contingent on the repayment of a loan. The ryot, to use the common expression, is selling himself body and soul into hopeless servitude.

Aforeshadow of the coming "Free Sale" which our benevolent Lieutenant-Governor imagines is to inaugurate the millenium !

THE ARCHBISHOP of York has been indulging in pleasing visions. He presided at a meeting of the Society for spreading Christianity in Foreign Parts on Monday. In addressing the meeting, he said "that India was everybody's concern, and nobody knew anything about it. When an Indian debate came on in the House of Commons nobody was present. Parliament considered India as a subject above its knowledge or outside the sphere of its active interest. They might depend upon it that must not always be the case. He had long believed himself that India was like a mine, charged—the fuse was there, but it had not yet been lighted. But anybody might light it, and there were some people hovering about the gates of India who might some day find it to their interest to light the fuse, and then they would know something about it. They could not neglect India. Christian England was bound to see that India had opportunities of learning Christianity, and there never was a time when missions had a better prospect in India than at the present moment. That was the opinion, not of Missionaries only, but of Indian statesmen like Sir Richard Temple and others." The Christian Missionaries have done, and are still doing, a great deal of good work in India, and we are grateful for it. As regards "a better prospect of missions in India," well—we wonder Sir Richard Temple with all his Indian experience could not represent to the Archbishop the real state of feeling of the people on this subject.

IT IS EVIDENT from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Salt Department that the Department was carefully administered during the past year. The figures show a decrease of Rs. 67,160, or 3 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 88,258 or 27·7 per cent. in the charges, thus yielding an increase of Rs. 21,098, or ·1 per cent. in the net revenue. While there has been a decrease in the receipts from duty on imported salt, that on excise salt yielded an increase (Rs. 2,281, or ·01 per cent.), the net decrease in the receipts from duty on salt being slight, and calling for no comments. "As usual, Calcutta and Chittagong were the only ports into which salt was imported, the chief sources of supply being the United Kingdom, France, Bombay, Madras, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs and Italy. Spain and Austria did not contribute anything, and only a small consignment was received from Port Elizabeth. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the attempt made by the Campagnie Nationale de Navigation through Messrs. Ralli Brothers to import Sardinian salt and obtain cargoes from the Mediterranean ports, and trusts the enterprise will prosper in their hands. This attempt to open up a new line of trade explains the increase in importations from Italy, while the enhanced import from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs is attributed to the stock of salt from those ports having fallen very low at the close of last year. Depression in the Eastern trade, small profits from freights for the homeward voyage, previous losses, and continued low prices, are said to have led to the decline in the importations from Liverpool. The proposal to reduce the wastage allowance to 3 per cent. by introducing a more careful system of weighment at Liverpool is still under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. The result of the manufacture of excise salt compares very favourably with that of the past two years, the total quantity manufactured amounting to 6,37,672 maunds against 2,87,846 maunds in 1882-83, thus showing an increase of 3,49,826 maunds. The outturn during the year under review was even larger than that in 1880-81 (6,15,776 maunds), which was a very successful year. The *Kurkutch* or sun-evaporated salt forms the bulk of the excise salt in Pooree, and the fact that the year was favourable for its manufacture partially explains the increase in outturn in this district. The dryness of the season explains also the increase in Balasore. This circumstance, combined with the efforts made by the manufacturers to recoup the loss sustained by them previously, and to bring the stocks up to the mark, secured favourable results. The result would have been still more satisfactory had not a class of the manufacturers, who were trying to counterbalance the partial failure of their rice crop by securing a good outturn of excise salt, been deterred from carrying on their operations by a sudden outbreak of cholera. The existence of large stocks left undisposed of at the close of the previous year, coupled with the breaking out of bad weather during the year under review, which prejudiced the manufacturing operations, led to the reduced outturn in the district of Cuttack." The administration of the Salt Department is watched with great interest for obvious reasons, and we are glad to be able to say that the Board fully deserves the praise which the Lieutenant-Governor bestows upon it. The returns of salt attached, released, and confiscated during the year are deemed satisfactory. Four hundred and fifty-nine seizures were made against 432 in the previous year, while the quantity of salt attached was only 697 maunds against 4,755 maunds in 1882-83. Great complaints are made about the Police making "seizures" and "confiscations" without making adequate inquiry. His Honor admits that in one District the Police has been "very negligent," while in another there was "hasty action on the part of the Police." The Police cannot be too careful in regard to attachment, and confiscation. There is still great oppression in regard to "seizures," under the cloak of law. We are told that rewards liberally and promptly awarded are great incentives to the detection and prosecution of breaches of the Salt law. They are not only incentives to "detection," but unless duly controlled they are also great incentives to *false charges* being preferred against innocent persons.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT."

DEAR SIR,—You will I doubt not be very glad to hear that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore is coming down to Calcutta to bid good bye to Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure and express his heartfelt gratitude for the manifold blessings he has conferred on the Indians during the last five years. It is not a matter of small gratification to see that our Native Princes are coming forward to pay their last tribute of homage to our beloved retiring Viceroy. Perhaps there will be some other Princes from Rajputana to join the Maharaja of Jodhpore in presenting a farewell address to His Excellency the Viceroy.

It has been proposed that His Highness the Maharaja will reach Calcutta on the 3rd December, and on the 3rd January 1885 His Highness will leave Calcutta for Jodhpore. It will thus be seen from the above that His Highness will enjoy the free atmosphere of Calcutta for a full month.

His Highness will be accompanied by the following officials of the State :—

Maharaja Protap Singh, C.S.I., Prime Minister.
Munshi Hardyal Singh, Secretary to Prime Minister.
Khan Bahadur Faiz-ulla Khan, Aid-de-Camp.
Dr. A. Adams, Residency Surgeon, W. R. States.
Babu Jodoo Krishna Dey, Officer-in-charge of the English Department.

His Highness has a mind to break his journey on his way up and down to Calcutta at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Baijnath, Hooghly and Howrah. On his way up he will be the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq. late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospects of deliverence for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Regisrar-General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find however, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole-Consignees, Ansar' Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*26th November* 1884.

General—17th Novr—The undermentioned gentlemen have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr R F Rampini, Dist and Sess-Judge, Dacca, 2 months; Mr M Finucane, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, 5 weeks.

18th Novr—The orders of the 13th ult, transferring Moulvie Fazlul Rahman, Sub-Depy Colr, from Darjeeling to Bogra and Moulvie Abdool Huq, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, from Bogra to Darjeeling, will have effect from 1st Oct.

20th Novr—The services of Mr C S Bayley are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept from 10th inst.

21st Novr,—The services of Mr RH Wilson, Magte and and Colr of Midnapore, on leave, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, P W Dept Irrigation Branch, for employment on the Commission to enquire into certain matters in connection with the Orissa Canals.

22nd Novr—In supersession of the order, of 18th inst, Mr H W C Carnduff, Asst Magte and Colr, Shahabad, is transfd to the subdiv station of the dist of Mozufferpore.

Mr A S Womack Asst Magte and Colr, Bhagulpore, is transfd to Mozuffpore, and is apptd to have charge of the Seetamurhee sub-divn of that dist.

24th Novr—Mr F Pegler is appt'd to be Lieut of the Cade Coy of the N B V Rifle Carps at Kurseong, from 9th July.

Babu Medinipersad Singh, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Purneah, is allowed leave for one month, from such date as he may avial himself of it.

Mr G H P Livesay, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts is also appt'd to have charge of the Sungoo sub-divn of that dist.

Police—20th Novr—Mr R F Guise, Asst Supdt of Police is posted to Cuttack.

In modification of the order of 28th ult, Mr R L Ward, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, is transfd to Gya.

Mr W D Abercrombee, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Dist Police, Pooree, is transfd to Tippera on being relieaved of his present apptmt by Mr M F Bemish.

21stNovr—Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, Sarun, is apptd to act in first grade of Asst Supdt of Police from 24th ult.

Mr W C Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is apptd to act in first grade of Asst Supdt of Police from 1st inst.

Ecclesiastical—2nd Novr—The Rev T J Rawson, Chaplain of Kidderpore and Presidency Jail, reported his departure from India on furlough on 26th ult.

24th Novr—The Rev H Whitehead acted as Chaplain of St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, from 29th Septr 1884 to 13th inst.

25th Novr—The Rev J H Taylor is apptd to officiate as Second Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, from date on which he joined his apptmt.

Registration—24th Novr—Baboo Protap Chundra Banerjee is apptd to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Raipore, in the dist of Baukoora.

Moonshie Golam Mukdoom is appted to be Jt Sub-Registrar of the Begumgunge sub-dist, in the dist of Noakholly, with hd-qrs at Sonbagh.

Syed Nasir Ali is apptd to be Jt Sub-Registrar of the Lakhipurah sub-dist in the dist of Noakholly, with hd-qars at Ferasegunge.

Education—21st Novr—Baboo Abhoy Chundra Dass, Depy Magte and Depy colr, is apptd to be Secy to the Dist school committee of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, retired.

25th Novr—Shah Eradut Hossein zemindar is apptd to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Monghyr.

Medical,—19th Novr—Asst-Surg Gobind Chunder Chatterjee, a Superny at the Presidency, is allowed furlough for two years.

Surg R Macrae, Offg Civil Surg. 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one year and one hundred and eighty-three days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

21st Novr-Baboo Jodoo Nauth Chuckerbuttee is apptd to be Secy to the Committee for the management of the Nelphamari Dispensary, in the dist of Rungpore.

Road Cess—19th Novr—Baboo Harish Chander Lahiree Zemindar, is apptd to be a member of the Branch Road cess Committee of Nelphamari, in the District of Rungpore.

Judicial Department—22nd Novr—In supersession of the order of 9th June last, Baboo Abinash Chander Mitter, Sub-Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-two days, from afternoon of 7th May 1884.

Baboo Nogendro Nath Roy, a Munsif of Muradnagar, in the Tipperah dist, is vested with powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of his munsifi.

24th Novr—The services of Baboo Hurmohun Bose, Second Munsif of Sudharam, Noakholly, on deputation at Burrisal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of Assam.

Leave of Absence to Munsifs—19th Novr—Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, Munsif of Kutwa, in the dist of Burdwan, is allowed leave for 3months, in extension of the leave already granted him on 12th June.

22nd Novr—Baboo Mohendra Nath Roy, First Munsif of Narail, in the dist of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month and 15 days, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Public Works Dept—Bengal—20th Novr—The services of Mr. D Scott, Exe Engr, first grade, are on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

21st Novr—Posting—Mr H E Pellereau, Asst Engr, second grade, from the Royal Indian Engineering College, is posted to the South-western College.

24th Novr—Apptmt—Mr C A Mills, who reported his return from furlough on 21 inst, is apptd to be Exe Engr of the Chittagong Divn.

24th Novr—Posting—Mr C Taylor, Exe Engr, fourth grade is posted to the Brahmini-Byturni Divn.

24th Novr—Transfer—Mr G Deuchars, Asst Engr, second grade, is transfd from the Nothern Bengal State Raily to the Benares cuttack Raily Surveys.

Transfer—Mr W E Newham, Asst Engr, first grade, is transfd from the Bengal-Nagpore to the Nothern Bengal State Ry.

col B Lovett, R E C S I, Exe Engr, first grade, is attached to the office of the Supdg Engr, central circle, as a temporary measure.

Transfer—Baboo Khetter Nath chatterjee, Exe Engr second grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the chittagong to the 2nd calcutta Divn,

Mr F Sills, Exe Engr, second grade, is, on return from privilege leave, apptd to the charge of the Akra Brick Factory.

Transfer—Mr A G Bremnar, Asst Engr, first grade, is transfd in the interests of the public service from the first calcutta to the Darjeeling Divn.

Transferred—Mr J T Simpson, Exe Engr, third grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the 2nd calcutta to the Calcutta Workshops Divn.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A teacher on Rs. 20 who has passed the Entrance Examination, and who has a competent knowledge of Hindee.

Apply to the Raja Bahadur of Sonbersa in Bhagulpore.

NOTICE.

On and from the 1st December, 1884 Animal Vaccination that is vaccination direct from the calf will be performed at the undermentioned public Vaccine Stations on the days and within the hours mentioned opposite each.

Municipal Office Station.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7 to 8 A.M., 39, Beadon street. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8½ to 9½ A.M South Collinga Dispensary.—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 7 to 8 A.M. Medical College.—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 8½ to 9½ A.M.

Parties wishing to have the calf at their own houses will have to apply at the above Stations on the working days and within the working hours or to the Superintendent of Vaccination. Municipal Office or to the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, No 39, Beadon street one day previous, and will have to pay conveyance charges for the calf in addition to the fees.

The calf can only be sent after the station hours. As calf vaccination is much in demand it is particularly requested that the calf should on no account be detained more than a few minutes in a private house.

R. TURNBULL,
For Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta.

Municipal Office,
The 24th Nov. 1884.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held this day: Present: Mr. David Cowie, Mr A. B. Sutherland, Major A. P. Orr, by his Attorney Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, The Hon'ble Doorgachurn Law, Baboo Tarinychurn Bhose, Mr. G. H. Kiernander, Baboo Toolsey Doss Seal, Baboo Muddun Mohun Bysack, Baboo Rajender Nath Sen, Baboo Prosaddoss Boral and Baboo Sidde Gopal Dutt:

Mr. *David Cowie in the Chair.*

The Chairman having read the advertisement under which the Meeting had been convened and having explained the special object for which it was held, it was proposed by Baboo Toolsey Doss Seal, and seconded by Baboo Muddun Mohun Bysack and carried:

That this meeting be adjourned to Friday the 19th of December next at noon, and that in the meantime a statement be circulated amongst the Shareholders showing the salary of Mr. Wood commenced with, the gradual increase he got from time to time, as well as the amounts of bonus and gratuity received by him during the tenure of his office.

DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

Calcutta,
28th Nov. 1884.

NOTICE OF WARNING.

The Public are hereby warned that Mr. Thomas Russell now advertising the Prospectus of a Trading Company intended to be formed in Kashmir has no building of any kind within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir which he or any person on his behalf can sell. The first paragraph of the Prospectus published by the said Mr. Thomas Russell saying "that the Company is being formed to purchase from Mr. Thomas Russell the stock, plant, buildings and the good-will of the Kashmir Co-operative Society and Banking Agency, together with the Kashmir Club, now being erected," is certainly intended to mislead the public if it is meant that the said Mr. Thomas Russell owns any building within the territories of His Highness. Intending subscribers are therefore warned to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts stated in the Prospectus.

SHAIK WAHABUDDIN,
In the Service of H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of "Thursday the 4th proximo, for the repairs of 31 Municipal latrines in accordance with the specification of which copies can be obtained at the office of the Engineer.

The Tenders must be under sealed covers addressed to the Engineer and superscribed "Tender for the repairs of latrines", and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 250 in Government Currency Notes.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Thursday the 4th December next, for the construction of a Cook-room for the Superintendent of the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Tangra, in accordance with the plan and specification to be obtained at the Office of the Engineer, where forms of tender can also be had on application.

The tenders must be addressed to the Engineer to the Corporation, under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Slaughter House Cook room," and each tender must be accompanied by earnest deposit of Rs. 53 in Currency Notes.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Thursday the 14th December next, for the constructiou of a Clock-Tower over the New Market in accordance with the drawing and specification in the Engineer's Office, where the drawings can be seen and copies of the specification and forms of tender can be obtained.

The tender must be addressed to the Engineer to the Corporation under sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Clock-Tower," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 300 in Currency Notes.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Thursday the 4th December next, for the erection of a new Cattle Shed at the Municipal North Gowkhanah in Carey's Church lane, in accordance with the plan and specification in the Office of the Engineer, where the plan can be seen and copies of the specification together with form of tender can be obtained.

The tenders must be addressed to the Engineer to the Corporation under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Cattle Shed," and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 300 in the Currency Notes.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

FOR ALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

RAJ KUMAR SIRKAR,
Manager of the Dighapatiya, Wards' Estate.

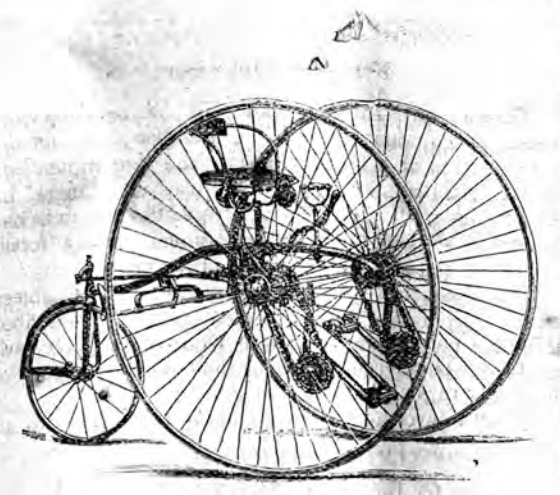
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

54, SOVA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Cash. Rs. As. P.
"Neave's Farinaceous" Food for Infant's and Invalids. Is entirely pure and unmedicated, and most invaluable as a Diet for Invalids	0 12 0
"Glaci aline." The unfailing food preservative. Prevents sourness in all liquids: prevents taint in all provisions. Full directions accompany each Canister. ...	1 12 0
Braggs Charcoal Biscuits. Manufactured from the purest Vegetable Carbon. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as an article of Diet to persons suffering from Indigestion, Bile, Impure breath, Scorbatic Eruptions &c. ...	1 0 0
Fry's Malted Chocolate Paste. A delicious combination of Superior Paste Chocloate with pure Extract of malt. ...	1 0 0
Nestle's milk Food. For purity, excellence and merit is unequalled as an article of Diet for infants, children and Invalids. Large Tins.	1 4 0
Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Is a safe and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Sour Stomach, Hysterics, and all Bowell affections and Nervous diseases	1 8 0
Jayne's Expectorant. A specific for coughs, colds asthma, spitting of blood, inflammation of the lungs, and all other diseases of the Pulmonary organs	3 0 0
Allen and Hanbury's "Tonga." A specific for Neuralgia. A tea-spoonful in a little water 3 times a day before meals, has a truly marvellous effect on the above complaint	2 4 0
The Brompton consumption and Cough Specific. A certain cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption &c. Used by one Physician alone in over 500 cases of Pulmonary affections with marked success. One trial is sufficient to warrant a repetition of its use	1 4 0

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

Awarded Certificated of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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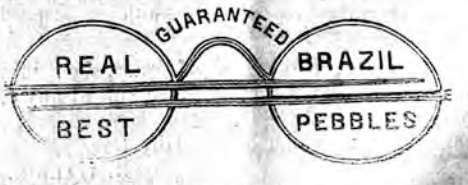

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25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

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20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
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